

Feb 4th 1829

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No 94

Wm Brewster S. or 11th & Chestnut

(An

Inaugural Essay

on

Petens, or jaundice.

Presented

To the Medical Faculty

of

The University of Pennsylvania.

For

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

By

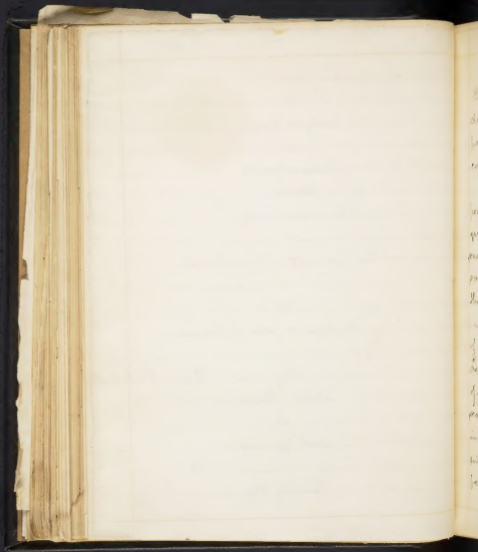
Martin Phillips

of

South Carolina.

January 1829.

Filed March 11. 1829



Jaundice presents a singular and striking peculiarity to the medical philosopher, and although farthe advanced in his department of medical science than the ancients, the modern pathologist is still totally unable to unfold to us the proximate cause of this disease.

As the disease is usually presented to us it first appears by a yellowish tinge of the tunica conjunctiva, which gradually extends over every part of the body, insinuating as many affirm, the whole serosum, — the secretions being coloured some assert that even the milk is tinged; bones cartilages, and the whole internal organs bear the same tinging.

It is attended in with languor, depression of spirits, negligence of motion, sense of weight, or oppression in the praecordia, nearly always attended with a tenderness of the bowels, stools of an ash, white, or greyish colour, indicating absence of bile; urine scanty of a saffron, or brown colour, tinging linen when deposited in it; sometimes attended with violent pain in the stomach, with nausea, and vomiting, pulse full and resisting, head affected with pain or fulbry; some or less fever, and cramps

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The text is written in a single column across the page.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting visible on the right edge of the page, possibly from the adjacent page.]

in extremities in melias.

The only necessary symptoms are the yellow tinge of the skin, want of bilious matter in the excretions, and an excess in the urines; but even these are liable to vary, for the tunica conjunctiva is at times only affected, cases are on record where only particular parts became coloured, one where only half of the body was tinged, and that so exact "that only one half of the nose was coloured. The stools instead of indicating a deficiency of bile are fluid, have sometimes an excess of it, and are also laxative.

The vision we are told is affected, so that objects appear of a yellow colour; that this is sometimes the case we will not doubt. There is too much respectable authority to establish the truth of it. Dr Ford relates an instance, in himself whilst a student, he says "The first suspicion I entertained of my being affected with jaundice was from the yellow tinge with which every object around me appeared to be arrayed". But many authors equally respectable declare that they have never met with a case of the kind although in the habit of making particular inquiries on this point. — others deny that it ever occurs; the vision is said to



be at times affected also with diarrhoea, and may become double or
inverted.

Except the difference in colour the black or green jaundice does not materially differ from that already laid down; it occurs often in men than women, & generally in the middle or advanced stage of life, though now and then seen in the young. It is slow in its progress, and not so violent. The three colours are to be found occasionally in the same individual. The disease when occurring from calculi, passing through the ducts is attended with pain about the pit of the stomach often extremely intense, circumscribed to a small part, so small as to be covered with a finger, and attended by vomiting often very violent. The patient is unable to lie in the recumbent position, and will be found sitting up with the body bent forward.

In this way the disease ^{continues} for a greater or less space of time, and sometimes ceases suddenly and spontaneously owing to the passage of the calculus.

The patient will then remain quite free from pain or inconvenience, until another calculus is



similarly placed.

Of the numerous opinions with regard to the cause of the disease, that of absorption of the biliary fluids into the general circulation from obstruction in the ducts, or a disorganization of the liver is most prevalent. The diverse ways in which this obstruction is said to take place may be stated to be — 1st by mechanical pressure, 2^d by some affection of the ducts themselves, diminishing in size their caliber: Under the first may be classed — 1. Gallstones, hydatids, worms, and putrefactual viscosity of the bile, which causes an obstruction internally — 2^d External pressure, as from neighbouring parts. Under the 2^d inflammation of the coats of the ducts; and spread.

There are innumerable other causes exciting the disease; not infrequently it occurs from an injury done to some external part, as bite of a snake, dog, cat, we have produced it, "convulsion from the explosion of a bomb" produced it almost instantaneously. Facts are not wanting to show that it is brought on, sometimes by violence done to the living membrane of the stomach, as seen for instance post-humous to produce it, and ingesta are often, at least an









1. Definition of \mathcal{H}^1 and \mathcal{H}^2 spaces.

[illegible]

5. The liver and intestinal organs are particularly loaded
with iron in this arrangement. The spleen, however, contains
more than these various secretions & is in addition a
member here is often an attendant on the iron or
iron contains in these there is not a significant
secretion in the spleen is usually a large spleen is
usually removed in one arrangement, and the







The secret part of the disease is not to be permitted
to be either with or without a necessary relation to the
action - the relation without being the right proportion.

The difference from the expression for a disease is of
which we will enter into the relation. It does not think it
rational to explain these various cases of disease, & to examine
others of a disease without considering the connection of the disease
a thing is as sudden as a lightning bolt. A letter.
There is no reason to see that the examination of the disease
affairs that the disease is often called the only best
thing, and although the disease is not the only best thing, but
marked, phlegm, it is not the only best thing, but
I the proximate cause was mutation of the disease, the immediate
to find it, either the relation is different.

(That the disease often is the result of the disease is
cannot be the result of the disease. The disease is a result
but, the result is the ~~same~~ evidence of the disease, the
same which came from the disease, the same as well
as the disease, the relation is the disease is the result of the disease.



"I have never developed a single big talent"

because it is that all-around success that I want. That is the only way to success. The only way to success is to be successful in all the things that you do. The only way to success is to be successful in all the things that you do.

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Mr. Chapman has been very successful in all the things that he has done. He has been very successful in all the things that he has done. He has been very successful in all the things that he has done. He has been very successful in all the things that he has done.



... and the various lines

The do not have to put this as because it is
noted by the general public that we are not alone in
the same system. We are not alone in the same system.
We are not alone in the same system.

[illegible]



As the system is to be used in the future, the
value of the system is to be determined. The value of the
system is to be determined by the value of the system
expressed in terms of the value of the system.





are conclusive, or positive.

• Although yellow fever depends on miasmata, and is an inflammatory disease - yet to give us cause, it may be said to be somewhat analogous to the post malarial exanthema seen in this disease - In both might be said the group of these eruptions were caused by the same thing, and for this reason I think the eruptions seen in yellow fever are not a specific eruption, but are a result of the inflammatory process.

The eruptions in the face and neck are seen in the same manner in the same manner.

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There are only six ways to react to customer data & one
that is the best to propose to your customer although there
are some business cases and circumstances It is one good idea

4. an abundant horizontal root, one large thin-lusk per
suck and one the other is one of these a close growing at intervals
marked with shagbark or alders, & alders, & alders, these have
been removed, & each must be done at 10 ft. in the
foundation of pines, & these 4. in the same

2 partly, constant in direction - about 10 to 20 sec. in a sec.
 round - a small, collected and sharp in direction, position

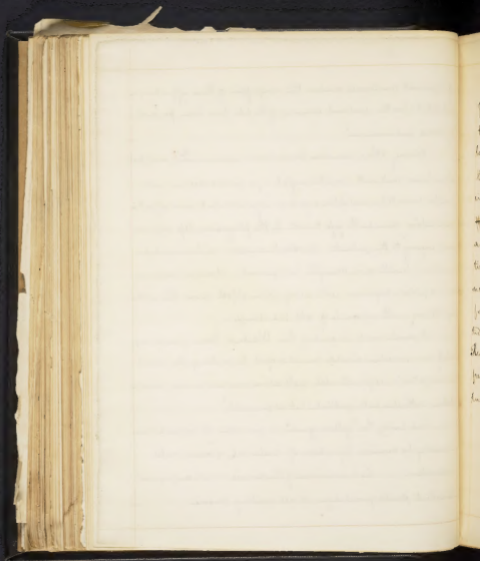


of aperient medicines under the impression of their affording a substitute for the natural stimulus of the bile has been production of serious inconveniences.

(Many other remedies have been recommended, and not a few have met with merited neglect - in most cases few will ever be wanted, and often a proper regulated diet will effect a more rapid cure, with less trouble to the physician, less expense and injury to the patient. Moderate exercise - or horseback for liberal of health and strength will permit, - cheerful company, and a proper regimen will very often effect more than the apothecary with a parade of all his drugs.

⊙ Not much need be said of the Black, or Green Jaundice, all of our remedies should be addressed to making the patient as comfortable as practicable, palliatives are our only remedies "salus castrois vixit palliis - hic est invariabile"

And lastly the "Yellow gum" or jaundice of infants may generally be removed by a dose of castor oil, or some mild purgative. As a recurrence of the disease is not infrequent the patient should guard against all exciting causes.



During the past summer and autumn having had every facility afforded us of gaining medical knowledge not only from the 'Medical Institute', but also from the practice of the above named, (the latter is due to the marked kindness of Dr. Voss & the two resident physicians) allowed to attend the resident physicians in their daily rounds through the wards, & watching the course of ~~the~~ disease, observing the imperfection of remedies - marking changes and different plans of treatment; also having several opportunities of seeing the difference in the issue of the plans of treatment now in vogue - distinguishing the physiological - we must give our feeble testimony in favour of the latter, trials were often instituted, and to every appearance clearly in favour of this plan - Reason appears to be in its power and with such a judicious practitioner as Dr. Samuel Jackson practice cannot fail of adding justice to the Homoeopai plan of treatment."

